

and 5000 feet high, below which tine-green
 torrents,
 crystalline in their purity, rage and boom,
 thnndering on
 their way to join the Ab-i-Diz. The valleys are
 short, and}
 elevated from 6000 to 7000 feet, and the
 tracks dignified,
 by the name of roads pass along them and
 at great
 altitudes on the sides of the main ranges,
 bnt are com-
 pelled continually to make dips and ascents
 of many
 thousand feet to reach and emerge from the
 fords of the
 rivers which dash through the magnificent
 rifts and
 canons.

To the south-east of the Kuh-i-Eang the
 formation is
 orderly and intelligible; to the north-west all
 is confusion
 and disorder, but a sublime confusion. Two
 great passes
 to the north and south of this magnificent
 mountain arfr
 the only ways of communication between the
 region of
 Upper Elam and the Bakhtiari country. The
 northern
 pass was ascended from Dima. The Kharba,
 one of the
 head-streams of the Zainderud, rises on it and
 fertilises a
 beautiful valley about fourteen miles in
 length. That
 pass, the Gal-i-Bard-i-Jamal (the pass of
 Jamal's stone),
 the stone being a great detached rock near
 the summit,
 and the Gal-i-Gav (the Cattle Pass) on the
 southern side,
 are both over 10,000 feet in altitude. They
 are seldom
 traversed by the natives, and only in well-
 armed parties,
 as both are very dangerous.

The Kuh-i-Eang must now be regarded as
 the true
 birthplace of the Zainderud and the Karun,
 though their
 sources have hitherto been placed in the

